

A VOTE FOR **GEORGE BREITMAN**
for U.S. Senator IS A VOTE FOR

1. A JOB AND A DECENT LIVING FOR EVERY WORKER.
2. OPEN THE IDLE FACTORIES — OPERATE THEM UNDER WORKERS' CONTROL.
3. A TWENTY-BILLION DOLLAR FEDERAL PUBLIC WORKS AND HOUSING PROGRAM.
4. THIRTY-THIRTY-\$30-WEEKLY MINIMUM WAGE—30-HOUR WEEKLY MAXIMUM FOR ALL WORKERS ON ALL JOBS.
5. \$30 WEEKLY OLD-AGE AND DISABILITY PENSION.
6. EXPROPRIATE THE SIXTY FAMILIES.
7. ALL WAR FUNDS TO THE UNEMPLOYED.
8. A PEOPLE'S REFERENDUM ON ANY AND ALL WARS.
9. NO SECRET DIPLOMACY.
10. AN INDEPENDENT LABOR PARTY.
11. WORKERS' DEFENSE GUARDS AGAINST VIGILANTE AND FASCIST ATTACKS.
12. FULL SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC EQUALITY FOR THE NEGRO PEOPLE.



War Scare Used
to End Strike
at Kearny Yards

SEEK TO TAKE
VOTE FROM
JERSEY JOBLESS

1936." Asked if there were reasons for the President's firm by Gen. ...

New Jersey in the 1940 Elections

Says Jersey Okie
Conditions As Bad
As in the South

Relief Officials Try to
Force Jobless Into Army Blames
Republicans

POLICE KNEW OF
CRANBURY RAID

Cromwell Prais
Destroyer Trade

Breitman is S.W.P.
New Jersey Elections

CENT

The Hague Ticket

Frank Hague, boss of the Democratic Party of New Jersey, went to Chicago to get a third term nomination for Roosevelt.

This was only natural: Hague needs someone popular, someone with prestige as a "friend of labor", to cover up the rottenness and corruption of the machine he rules over. He needs "the best he can get" to take the nasty taste of his regime out of the mouths of the people, if he is to have any chance at all against the high-riding Republicans in the November 5th elections.

But the job of the Hudson County Hitler will not be an easy one. It will take more than a few smiling, hypocritical speeches from the White House this year to make workers forget that —

HAGUE'S CANDIDATES ARE OPEN WAR-MONGERS: James Cromwell, candidate for U. S. Senator (appointed Minister to Canada by Roosevelt early this year to make him a prominent figure), was the first to come out into the open with Roosevelt's intention to follow the shipment of arms to England with American soldiers, and the first to approve this step. Charles Edison, candidate for Governor, was in direct charge of Roosevelt's preparations to build a big enough Navy to lick the world for Wall Street's profit, and as Secretary of the Navy viciously attacked the strike of the Kearny shipyards workers who had gone out on strike for a much needed improvement in wages and hours.

Both of them, like Roosevelt, are realistic men who know what's necessary for themselves and their fellow millionaires, and they show by their words and actions that they look on the resolution against war adopted at their convention as so

much paper.

HAGUE'S MACHINE STANDS FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF WORKERS' RIGHTS. Most sensational of all the events in Hague's career was his attack on the organization drive of the CIO to unionize the sweat-shops that Hague has brought to New Jersey under his slogan of "Everything for Industry" (and nothing for labor). Even though Hague found it more expedient last year under the pressure of public opinion and because the bureaucrats of the CIO (including the Stalinists) were willing to make a deal with him, to tone down on his anti-CIO drive, he is waiting only for the first good opportunity to resume and extend this attack on the organized labor movement.

The war, Hague knows, will give him this opportunity, and workers can expect him to apply with pleasure, vigor and efficiency the M-day provisions banning strikes and other labor activities.

Cromwell Wants Strange Unions

HAGUE'S MACHINE FIGHTS AGAINST PROGRESSIVE LABOR LEGISLATION. Candidate Cromwell, in his book, "In Defense of Capitalism", has given the theory on labor legislation which sums up the views of the Hague machine. Cromwell says that when the bosses are making huge profits, the workers benefit from it by getting a share; but when the bosses can't make high profits, workers have to suffer too. From this he concludes that labor legislation which is not aimed at making more profits for the capitalists cannot help the workers, and that they are fools to fight for any other kind!

Hague has on many occasions drawn support from workers by having his stooges in the Legislature at Trenton de-

clare for such things as anti-injunction bills, because in most years the Democrats have been in the minority in the Legislature. When they were in the majority they just forgot about it. When they had the chance in 1937 to pass it, they didn't and Hague supplied the "reason:" he didn't want to scare employers away from the state!

HAGUE'S MACHINE IS AN ENEMY OF THE UNEMPLOYED. In recent years, the Republican majority of the Legislature has steadily whittled away the appropriations for direct relief, while they have carried on maneuvers to wipe out the unemployed unions by locking them out of the relief stations. Although Hague has fought with the Republicans over control of the Racing Commission and the patronage of the State House, he has never fought them over questions of relief for the unemployed. While he has not had control of relief, he has had complete rule over WPA and has run it with two main policies: build his machine through control of these federal funds, and prevent the organizing of the project workers into unions.

HAGUE'S MACHINE DISCRIMINATES AGAINST THE NEGRO PEOPLE. Hague knows how to gain votes from the Negro people by throwing them a few crumbs of representation on campaign committees and the like. In the Legislature, however, bill after bill of a mild and modest nature intended to penalize discrimination in civil service and public places died a quiet death with Hague's underlings never rising once to defend them. Hague's tool in the State House, Governor A. Harry Moore, has on three or four occasions vetoed a bill appropriating a few thousand dollars to set up and continue a Commission to *investigate* conditions of the Negro people in New Jersey (not do anything about them, just investigate).



It is only workers with short memories or a lot of indifference to what happens to them, who will cast a vote for Hague's ticket this year. Behind all the beautiful phrases and promises there is this naked truth:

A vote for Hague's ticket will be a vote for war; a vote for brutal suppression of workers' rights to organize, strike and bargain collectively; a vote for oppression of the unemployed; a vote for continued discrimination against and segregation of the Negro people.

"The Grand Old Party"

Unlike the dull Democratic primaries where only Hague candidates have a chance, Republican primaries are heated affairs which in recent years have shown the existence and nature of two important wings.

The "Clean Government group" took over the party in 1937 after denouncing the "Regular Republican" practice of collaborating with the Hague machine (and worse yet—shar-

ing the spoils with it). The primaries last May showed they still had control when their candidate, Hendrickson, decisively defeated Hoffman for the nomination for Governor.

The primaries not only showed who was boss, but how little the groups differ in program. In control of the Legislature for several years, the party is responsible for what it has done and failed to do. But it was only about the spoils they argued, and about personal accusations, and about the charge that Hague secretly supported Hoffman, and not about —

THE G.O.P. RECORD ON RELIEF. Highlights of the Republican relief administration are:

Lower state appropriations each year since 1936; a steady increase in the municipalities' share in state relief costs which, because most municipalities are bankrupt, means a penny-pinching policy and still lower standards for the jobless; investigating committees set up to convince the public that the less spent on relief and the more spent "to ferret out the chisellers", the better for everyone, including "the unfortunate people who really need relief"; instructions to municipalities to deny relief to strikers; orders that local administrators cease "recognizing" and dealing with union committees seeking relief for their members; the residence law denying relief to people in the state less than five years, which has resulted in many deportations, especially of colored workers back to the South.

In Congress U. S. Senator Barbour gave the party line on WPA by supporting the Roosevelt-Woodrum bill which cut wages, lengthened hours and abolished the union rate of pay, and by consistently voting for the lowest figure proposed every time WPA funds were being appropriated.

THE G.O.P. RECORD ON LABOR LEGISLATION. The number of progressive labor bills passed by the Republi-

can Legislature is easily added up: *there wasn't one*. True, a state Wagner act, a state wage-hour law, anti-injunction bills, and acts regulating and taxing homework were introduced by Republican "friends of labor". But that was only so that some Republicans could have the basis for asking labor support for the party ticket. The *fact* is that none of them was passed—and for this the Republican party as a whole deserves the responsibility.

THE G.O.P. RECORD ON NEGRO LEGISLATION. What's good for labor is good for the colored people. That is, before elections, there are long speeches against Jim Crow. At elections one or two Negroes are put on the ticket to get out the colored vote. After elections a Negro legislator is permitted to introduce a few bills against discrimination. A few thousand dollars are appropriated to investigate discrimination. Thus "the record is made" and they have something "to point to with pride". Then they bury the bill in committee, they stifle the investigating committee, they give a couple of colored men jobs as janitors, and let it go at that.

Another recent dispute shows that the inner G.O.P. arguments are not over policy:

Two Proposals On The Jobless

During the primary fight the Regulars asked for support from the unemployed because the proposal to deprive relief clients of their right to vote had come from Colonel Glover, relief investigating committee director, and Essex Senator Zink, both leading Clean Government men.

Clean Government won the primaries—and the Regulars issued a statement promising them full support in the general elections! (Forgotten now is their explanation about what a vote for the Clean Government ticket means.)

After the primaries, Mudd, a Regular leader, announced

his faction's proposal for the jobless: refuse relief to all able-bodied men who would not enlist in the Army.

In the uproar over this, Clean Government pretended great horror. But when they reorganized the state relief body shortly afterward, replacing Mudd as director with one of their own men, they appointed Mudd assistant director—at the same salary he had before!

How Barbour "Fights Against War"

Recently Barbour has attacked Cromwell as a war-monger, and by two resolutions he has introduced in Congress has sought to build himself up as "an advocate of peace". What do these resolutions say?

SJ Res. 286 amends the National Guard mobilization bill to permit exemption for dependency and other reasons similar to those in the proposed conscript bill. In other words, Barbour doesn't "quite" go along, he introduces a few miserable changes and seeks the anti-conscription vote without himself coming out against the conscription bill.

SJ Res. 287 limits to one year the period under which civil liberties and wage-hour restrictions may be suspended by the President under declaration of national emergency. Barbour is not against a dictatorship at home while soldiers die abroad "for democracy", but he wants it for only a year at a time. He is not against the M-Day laws, which permit the President to increase hours and cut wages, thus wiping out overnight the hard-fought gains of labor—but he is for them only a year at a time!

Behind this small change stuff, Barbour is as much for the war as Cromwell. He calls himself a "big Navy isolationist", that is, he thinks the Western Hemisphere is enough territory for Wall Street to get fat on at present. And so he has voted for every war appropriation and anti-labor bill

passed this year. Once he has voted for the arms, how can he vote against conscription to provide men to use the arms? Once he has helped establish the war-size Army and Navy and the M-Day dictatorship, how can he tell the dictator how long to hold power? Obviously, Barbour's peace pose is a phoney bid for stray votes.

Workers Need Their Own Party

The record has shown that the old parties in New Jersey are the tools of the banks, big business, corporations like Public Service and the railroads, and the large agricultural interests. This has been understood for some years now, not only by political students, but by large numbers of workers as well.

In the 1937 elections, when Hague's Moore defeated Clean Government's Clee for Governor, this understanding, that whichever won, labor would lose, spread rapidly through the union movement into the demand for the formation of a labor party.

A month later a wildly cheering, enthusiastic convention of Labor's Non-Partisan League met in Newark and voted to set up a labor party. The rank-and-file unionist who took the floor expressed the views of the great majority of the delegates when he said:

"Bitter experience taught us we couldn't use company unions led by bosses' agents, but have to build our own unions, to fight the bosses in the factories and on the picket line. In the same way we've learned we can't use parties led and controlled by agents of big business, but have to build our own party, to fight the bosses in Congress and Legislature and City Hall."



But the leadership of the organization was cowardly and weak, with no confidence in labor's strength and too many connections with the capitalist parties.

They steered the organization, not forward in the direction of becoming an independent party running its own candidates, but back toward the old worthless policy of supporting so-called "friends of labor" (who always stabbed them in the back at the first opportunity).

This disgusted the workers and they dropped out of the organization in such great numbers that today it is no force at all.

That is why, in these 1940 elections, although many workers know they can expect nothing from the old parties, labor still feels helpless because it has no strong party of its own, based on the trade unions, running its own candidates against the candidates of big business.

The Independent Candidate: His Program

Labor needs its own party and its own candidates, but they are not enough. It needs its own independent program too. What good is it for labor to have its own candidates if they won't fight for the things labor needs?

There is no strong party of labor today, but there is a workers' party participating in the 1940 elections which has worked out the only program to meet the workers' problems.

This program, based on a realistic study of the society we live in, can offer the solution to workers' problems because it goes to the root of questions and finds out what *causes* these problems. *It can propose a program to eliminate war, unemployment, fascism, attacks on the labor movement, restrictions of workers' rights, discrimination against Negroes, because it proposes to eliminate their cause, the capitalist system.*

Cause of Unemployment and War

Under the present system the workers make commodities like food and shoes, but they get back only part of what they produce, in the form of wages, and the employers get the rest, the profit. With these wages the workers can't buy back all that has been produced, and "extra" goods begin to pile up in the bosses' warehouses. The bosses can't sell this surplus to the workers and they can't use it all themselves, so they shut down the factories. This is how the system creates depressions and breadlines.

Unable to sell the surplus at home, the bosses try to sell it abroad. But the bosses in other countries are trying to do

the same thing. They too want new markets for the goods they can't sell at home, and new sources of cheap raw materials. Since the world is already divided up among the great nations, who are ready to fight to keep these markets, this rivalry results in wars between the nations fighting for markets.

At the same time, the bosses, competing with each other in the world market, try to lower the prices of their goods by wage cuts and increases in hours. Their need to stifle all opposition to such wage cuts, leads to fascism.

To make wage-cutting easier, the bosses also try to keep the workers divided among themselves, so they won't unite against their common enemy. This results in their campaigns to set white worker against colored, Christian against Jew, "citizen" against "alien".

The Democratic and Republican parties will not and cannot oppose the war, stop fascism at home or abroad, or prevent the passage of legislation aimed at the rights and conditions of the workers, unemployed and minority groups. For to do so, they would have to come into conflict with the plans of the bosses and the bosses' profit system itself. They will never do this because they are sworn to defend that system. They dare not oppose the wishes of Wall Street, because they are the servants of Wall street.

That is why there is so little difference between Roosevelt and Willkie, or between Cromwell and Barbour. They both want more money for war preparations, and less for relief and WPA. They both want greater opportunities for the bosses to make profits, and less opportunities for the unions to strike to protect their conditions. The only thing they disagree on is: who should be elected to carry out this program.

The Socialist Workers Party

As against the boss parties and their candidates who defend the bosses' interests, the Socialist Workers Party (Fourth International) and its candidate for U. S. Senator from New Jersey, George Breitman, defend the interests of the workers.

Because the Socialist Workers Party is against capitalism, it is against any war that will be fought to protect that system or to protect the investments of Morgan and Dupont abroad.

If George Breitman is elected to the U. S. Senate, he will vote and fight against declaration of such a war. He will demand a national referendum to let the people vote on war. He will vote against appropriating a single cent to run such a war. He will vote against any measure to set up an army for such a war, by conscription or any other means.

Instead he will introduce a bill demanding federal funds for military training of workers under trade union control, with the workers electing their own officers. He will fight for trade union wages on all defense work. He will oppose bills to permit manufacturers to make unlimited profits on the defense program. He will demand state ownership and workers' control of all war industries. In every way and at each point, he will fight against the war machine.

And if war is declared in spite of all opposition, he will use his seat in the Senate to call on the workers to establish a workers' government to put an end to the war.

Because the Socialist Workers Party wants to fight against the war, it fights against any attempts to weaken the workers' organizations or to destroy civil liberties.

If George Breitman is elected, he will oppose all efforts to set up a war time dictatorship, and he will fight vigorously

against any laws to outlaw strikes or cripple the unions.

Because the Socialist Workers Party has no interest in protecting the bosses' profits, it is able to propose measures to help meet the effects of unemployment.

If George Breitman is elected, he will introduce and fight for a bill setting up a twenty billion dollar public works and slum clearance program to provide work for the unemployed and decent low cost housing for the workers. He will support the growing demand of the unions for the 30 hour week at no reduction in pay. He will demand adequate cash relief for those who can't get work. And he will insist that the money for this program be raised by taking it out of the pockets of those who can afford it, the Sixty Families who run this country and own most of the wealth.

Because the Socialist Workers Party knows that unity of the working class is necessary in the struggle against capitalism, it opposes all attempts to divide the workers or to discriminate against any sections of the working class.

If George Breitman is elected, he will fight strenuously for passage of the Anti-Lynch Bill, for abolition of the poll tax, and for full social, economic and political rights for the Negro people. He will use his office to fight against the growing tide of anti-Semitism in this country. He will demand the repeal of the recent bills attacking the "aliens"

If you agree with this program, then George Breitman is your candidate too! Fight with the Socialist Workers Party for his election and the fulfillment of this program! Register your opposition to the war on Election Day by supporting

GEORGE BREITMAN FOR U. S. SENATOR!

New Jersey Workers!

VOTE FOR

GEORGE BREITMAN

for U. S. Senator

CANDIDATE OF THE

Socialist Workers Party

P. O. Box 352

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